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States court from the court of the state. This statement should be qualified, at least, by noticing the prevalence of state statutes, providing that if a corporation removes a suit to the federal courts it shall thereafter forfeit its right to do business in the state. Such statutes, having been held constitutional, tend to destroy the value of foreign corporate organization.

In conclusion, it is believed that Mr. Wood has written an interesting and original book. Its limitations, as pointed out above, are those of necessity, as it is too short to be a working book for a lawyer. It contains, however, much interesting material not often treated in the ordinary work on corporations.

R. M.

**THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: ITS HISTORY.** By John H. Hazelton. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company. 1906. pp. 629. 8vo.

"This work is offered to the American people not only in the hope that it may be welcomed as a readable and reliable history of the Declaration of Independence, but in the hope that it may in some degree tend to keep alive in their hearts the love of Liberty that possessed the Fathers." The foregoing quotation from Mr. Hazelton's preface provides a ready-made text for an estimate of his success.

The book on the whole is very readable. The opening chapter is concerned with the events of 1774, the year of the first meeting of delegates from the colonies in Philadelphia, and the succeeding chapters conduct the reader through the months of ever-increasing excitement to the culmination of the signing of the Declaration and its immediate effects. The gradual development of the spirit of independence is admirably depicted. The text is almost entirely composed of extracts from contemporary letters and at times is incoherent, but the interest of the actual words of the protagonists more than offsets the unpleasant effect of the patchwork. A hindrance to enjoyment in reading is the insertion of unnecessarily obtrusive key letters before each quotation.

The appendix and notes, which make up half the bulk of the work, lay bare such a wealth of original sources as to inspire confidence in the reliability of the history. In the appendix are given, among other things, seven varying drafts of the Declaration. The notes considerably elaborate the text, and present disputed questions fairly from all points of view.

Mr. Hazelton's further hope should be equally well realized. It must be a sluggish temperament that does not quicken under the spell of the simply told great purposes of these men who were equal to their task. This narrative of the accomplishment of their highest desires is of all the more stimulating interest because of the disclosure through their own letters of their common humanity.

**THE GRAND JURY, Considered from an Historical, Political, and Legal Standpoint, and the Law and Practice Relating Thereto.** By George J. Edwards, Jr. Philadelphia: George T. Bissel Company. 1906. pp. lxxix, 210. 8vo.

The grand jury is at the present day coming more and more into prominence. Of late it has excited public interest as the agency through which the corruption of public officials has been investigated, and by means of which prominent offenders against the federal statutes concerning interstate commerce have been brought to justice. In at least one state it has attracted attention by a persistent refusal to indict certain persons who were singled out for prosecution for minor technical offenses by a somewhat over-zealous district attorney. Accordingly, the publication by Mr. Edwards of a book treating of the grand jury at once from a historical, political, and legal standpoint, is a timely one.

Probably the most interesting chapter in the book is that upon the origin, history, and development of the grand jury, which contains an account of the growth of the institution from the time of its earliest beginnings prior to the Norman Conquest down to the period at which it assumed its present powers, organization, and functions. In the writing of this chapter the author has